

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXXII.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893.

NO. 1,621.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. R. M. & A. C. FOLGER.
Published by
Every Saturday Evening.

TERMS:
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For three months 1.00

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THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The Cost of Columbus' First Voyage Estimated to Have Been About \$7,500.

A German geographer, Prof. Ruge, has busied himself in attempting to answer the interesting question what it cost to discover America. The records of the cost of the caravels themselves do not seem to be extant, but the archives of Palos show what was the amount paid for the actual expenses of the voyage. It foots up 1,140,000 maravedis, but what was the purchasing power of the maravedi at the end of the fifteenth century, or how it can be translated into modern terms, seems much more difficult than in respect to the medieval coinage of some other countries than Spain.

The researches of the German professor lead him to the conclusion, however, that the first voyage cost, as nearly as possible, \$7,500. The items of this expenditure are not less curious than the extreme modesty of the aggregate. The yearly pay of the "admiral" was \$200; of the captains, \$100 each; of the pilots, from \$100 to \$150.50, and of a surgeon, but \$38.35. The ship's surgeon was then, apparently, as he sometimes is now, a medical student who was more eager for adventure than for profit. As for the sailors, their monthly allowance was something less than \$3.50.

Considering the revenue to Spain itself within the two centuries that followed the discovery in gold and silver alone, the return from the outlay upon Columbus' expedition makes that outlay perhaps the most profitable commercial operation in the history of the world, says the New York Times. The voyage itself will be admitted to have been astonishingly cheap. It is to be hoped that an accurate account has been kept and will be published of the expenses of the voyage which has just been made by the reproduced caravels, so that a parallel may be drawn in this respect also. Even from the fifteenth century point of view it is evident that the voyage of Columbus was too small an affair to attract the attention of the politicians. There was nothing in it for them. In fact, the outfitting of the expedition that discovered America was an undertaking so petty that it would not now attract the cupidity of a "district leader."

A HOLIDAY-LOVING PEOPLE.

The Colonists of New Zealand Prefer to Take Life Easier.

The colonists of New Zealand are a holiday-making people, says Pearson's Weekly. There is almost an average of one recognized holiday to a month, and it is a common practice for all working people to take two or more days at Christmas, the New Year and Easter, so as to make an unbroken playtime of three or four days, including Sunday. Then the great mass of the people give themselves up to amusement. Horse races, athletic sports, boat races and excursions are carried on in every available spot, and are attended by large and well-behaved crowds. The commonest of all holiday amusements, however, is the picnic.

The several tramps, sports and societies have plenty of their own, to which the public are cordially welcome on the payment of a small sum toward the expense of the entertainment. It is amusing to the railway traveler to note, as he passes through some pleasant countryside, not one or two, but perhaps fifty different picnics in full swing, each numbering scores or hundreds of guests. It has been said with much more truth than is usually to be found in epigrams of this kind that "in New Zealand people are like cattle."

You need only to turn a number of them into a pasture and leave them alone and they will be perfectly happy. On a warm and tempting New Year's day an enterprising burglar might walk through a New Zealand city and help himself, undisturbed, to the contents of most of the houses. Dwellings and streets are alike deserted, and the casual sojourner who does not understand the ways of the place seeks in vain for some one to speak to. By six or seven o'clock in the evening the streets are lively with returning crowds.

CINDERELLA ABROAD.

They Don't Expect to Find Her in Paris, Though.

A new sort of Cinderella competition, says the London Post, has been started by a French paper in search of a sensation. A shoe nineteen and one-half centimeters (seven and four-fifths inches) long has been specially made and the lady who succeeds in putting it on will receive a handsome present of plate, and will have her fame carried throughout the length and breadth of France. The notion is said to be a Yankee one. Experts are of opinion that the woman does not exist—in Europe, at all events, for it is necessary to exclude China in a competition of this kind—who will be able to fulfill the required condition. The lady who has been for many years at the head of the ladies' boots department at one of the Paris universal providers declares that in all her experience she has never seen a woman's foot only seven and four-fifths inches long. The average length is twenty-five centimeters to twenty-five and one-half centimeters (ten inches to ten and one-half inches). Oddly enough, it is found that country girls have feet just as small as those of their sisters in town, although it is true the latter are more cunning in choosing boots that make the foot look small.

THE SLEEPING SALOON.

John Bull's Curious Version of an American Idea.

Between the British conception of a saloon and that in vogue on this side of the Atlantic there is this in common that both are entered by a side door after nightfall. There the resemblance ceases. John Bull's saloon is an exhibit in the Transportation building, wherein it is full as difficult to look upon the wine when it is red as it ought to be in Evanston or Bangor. John Bull's saloon is as dry as his comic papers. He labels it "sleeping saloon" to distinguish it from all-night places where we never sleep. It occupies a position in the rear of the London & Northwestern Railway company's highly varnished trainset, ingeniously constructed to defeat the ends of the trafficker in "popcorn, live a bag."

The British sleeping saloon is our great-grandmother's Pullman car. It is the great American "sleeper" as it would have been had it been invented before the war. Entering by the British passenger finds himself in a diminutive closet where he is permitted to smoke his pipe. Two rigid-backed chairs would elbow each other for standing room if they had any elbow. The man in charge says: "His is what a man 'as to put up with in Chicago," as he opens the door. Six berths are stowed away on either side of the smoking saloon. The berth saloons are divided into compartment saloons, four compartments comprising the entire carriage. Two of the compartments contain four berths devoid of any evidences of curtains in front. The remaining couple are of semi-exclusive character, containing two berths each, and being intended for roommates or elderly married couples. The car is probably half the length of the ordinary Pullman, and is destitute of even the adornment of the harmless necessary dandy with the appetite for quarters.

A CURIOUS CASE.

It Established the Fact That There Are Some Rights Which Can't Be Waived.

A defendant in a murder case in New York state was once placed on trial before a jury of twelve, says the Brooklyn Eagle. A member of the jury died during the trial. The prisoner's counsel agreed with the district attorney that the trial should continue before eleven jurors and that no record of the death of one of their number should be entered on the minutes of the court. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to punishment. An appeal was afterward taken to the effect that neither his counsel nor the district attorney nor the court nor the prisoner had a right to waive the latter's right to a trial by twelve jurors. The conviction was set aside for that reason. As, however, nothing in the record showed in a formal and official way that the trial occurred and that the verdict was rendered by less than twelve jurors, it was also held that the man had been put once in jeopardy

and could not be put twice in the same position. He was, therefore, discharged. He was thus tried and not tried, found guilty and not found guilty, convicted and practically acquitted all at the same time and under the same proceeding. The contention was that every man indicted and tried for crime previous to his arraignment, and everyone who might be so indicted and so tried after his arraignment had an interest in his trial by twelve jurors, a right to his trial by twelve jurors, and that when he waived his own right he impaired their right in their trial and their right in his trial, and that the thing could not be permitted. This illustrates how a man holds some of his rights in trust for all the past and for all the future. Of such rights he cannot divest himself and cannot be divested.

MODERN ATHENS.

It Is Raising Its Standards to Those of Classical Greece.

"I once had a chat with the late Prof. Sophocles, the famous native Greek professor of Harvard, on the subject of the pronunciation of our language as taught in America," said the Greek consul, Mr. D. T. Timayenis, recently, to a reporter for the Boston Herald. "I asked him why he taught a pronunciation which he knew was not right."

"It doesn't make any difference what pronunciation we teach," he replied, "because these boys will never know anything anyway."

The Germans have been the most conscientious and thorough students of the ancient Greek language," continued the consul. "It is but fair to say, however, that a very learned Greek lady, who has been in this country studying your institutions, says that she found a class of girls in Wellesley college who were better versed in Greek classics than the girls in our own schools in Athens. I should say they must be very good, then, for a great revival in Greek classical study has taken place within a few years. The spoken language is conforming to more and more closely to classical standards. Foreign words that have crept into the language are being cast aside. I noticed the increased purity of the language when I returned to Greece and met some of my university classmates. They were following classical Greek so closely that I thought at first it was a joke or an affectation, but I soon saw that the 'set' were all talking that way."

USING CAMELS IN AUSTRALIA.

Much More Valuable Than the Bullocks Which Have Hitherto Been Employed.

Although the camel proved unsatisfactory for use as a beast of burden in the mining regions of Nevada and Arizona, the animal is coming into favor and profitable use in mining countries in other parts of the world. It seems probable to the Mining Industry that in South Africa the camel will take the place of the horse for most uses, as the camel is not injured by the insects which prove fatal to the horse and the bullocks, nor is it attacked by the diseases that destroy other beasts of burden. The Germans are already making great use of the camels in southwest Africa. They are found to be very valuable for making long journeys into arid interior regions of the country, as they are able to travel a whole week without water or food. In Australia the camel is fast taking the place of bullocks for use in the barren interior regions. It is stated that there are already opened up and in regular work in Australia five lines of camel traffic, and that on these lines over two thousand camels are in daily use. Camels are found to be so useful that the number employed will be increased as rapidly as possible. With bullock teams only about ten miles a day can be made, but it is found that the camel will travel eighty-four miles in eight hours, carrying a load of three hundred pounds. In the interior of Australia are over one million square miles of almost unknown desert, and it is on the great inland plains that it is intended to utilize the camel trains, as by their use the various oases of civilization may be more directly connected than by the old bullock routes. On the arid plains and among the mud flats and brackish lakes the camel finds plenty of coarse grass and thorny shrubs on which to subsist. It is claimed that work can be found in Australia for one million camels.

SPOILED BY A CORPSE.

How a French Peasant Failed to Enjoy the Carnival.

Mardi Gras was spent in woeful fashion by a peasant who had come up from a village near Melun to Paris for a day to witness carnival merrymaking on the boulevard, says the London Telegraph. He was lurching in a wine shop and recruiting his strength with a view to a whole afternoon of sight-seeing, when a workman entered the restaurant where he was seated and asked to be conducted to a hospital as he had suddenly been taken ill.

At the landlord's suggestion the peasant generously offered the sick man a place in the cab he had hired, with the intention of seeing the fête as thoroughly and comfortably as possible. His errand of mercy would, he thought, take him at most half an hour, but during the journey the workman became worse and died. At the hospital the unlucky peasant was kept waiting an hour, and finally told that it was impossible to take in a corpse. He drove off with his lugubrious charge to the nearest police station. Here he again met with refusal, and was dispatched off to the police commissariat of the Belleville quarter.

It was six o'clock before the unfortunate countryman could get rid of his melancholy burden, and he had then just time enough left to get to his train at the Lyons railway station. He had not as much as caught a glimpse of the marks and confetti he had come all the way from his native village to see.

OUR FORESTS.

Statistics Disprove the Rumors That They Are Disappearing.

According to some facts and figures presented by Henry Gannett in a recent issue in the New York Sun there is to-day nearly if not quite as great an area of woodland in the United States as when the white man set foot on our shore. There are not so many square miles of merchantable timber now as then, but the territory occupied by growing trees is about as extensive as it was four hundred years ago, and these trees will in time grow to a size suitable for the production of lumber. Some of Mr. Gannett's statements are quite inconsistent with the general belief that American forests are giving out. He says, for instance, that only about two hundred and seventy thousand square miles, or less than one-tenth the area of the country, is artificially cleared land, while to offset this loss there has in recent years been great extension of wooded land in the prairie states as well as in some of the natural tree-growing states. A table is published showing the total area and the wooded area of each state, the figures having been obtained from reports of the census and agricultural departments, from official surveys and in a few cases from careful estimates. As a grand result it is shown that the wooded area in the United States, excluding Alaska, is nearly one million one hundred and thirteen thousand square miles.

There are 200,000 eight-weight English shillings in circulation. They were made in Germany.

The largest and heaviest building stone ever quarried in England was taken from the Plankington bed, near Norwich, in February, 1890. It was in one piece, without crack or flaw, and weighed over thirty-five tons.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Artistic Requirements of a Thorough Craftsman of the Camera.

The number of steps in the process of making a photograph which call for the exercise of the same artistic powers that must be possessed by the painter will be surprising, says a writer in the New England Magazine. The artist-photographer must select his picture with reference to its composition of lines, masses of light, shade and texture. By his choice of lens he determines the width of angle or the scope of the picture. In focusing and diaphragming he divides his definition and his vagueness to suit the requirements of his scene of pictorial beauty. His development is almost as individual as the painter's brush, which chooses between the minute exactness of a pre-lapachite or a Dusseldorf canvas and the poetic vagueness of a Corot. In printing he has a wide range of expression. He may use the glow of albumenized paper, the rough surface of Whatman's drawing board, the lustrous sheen of Japanese papers, or the rich depth of a carbon film. Although confined to monochrome, the various toning baths and the pigments of carbon film open to him an infinite variety of colors, comprising the tints of gold, silver, platinum and other metals, deep charcoal blacks, and the chalky reds of Bostell. It is, however, not the wealth of materials so much as the artistic discrimination in the use of them which is illustrated by the amateur work of to-day, and in which progress is now being made.

Becher's Favorite Story.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat relates what he declares was Henry Ward Beecher's favorite story, which he never tired of telling. It may have been told before. It was the story of a traveling man who went to church one Sunday and fell asleep during the service. After the preacher finished his discourse he requested all those who wished to go to Heaven to please stand up, and all arose but the traveling man. An old lady in sitting down accidentally brushed up against the traveling man and woke him up. Just then the preacher said: "All those that wish to go to hell please stand up," and the traveling man, scarcely awake and not knowing what the audience was doing, stood up. He looked around in a half-dazed way and saw no one else but the minister. "Parson, I don't know what you are voting on, but you and I seem to be in a hopeless minority."

FULL FREEDOM OF DEBATE.

Legislators in New South Wales Met Mandated by Parliamentary Usage.

The "lively scenes" which occasionally break the monotony of proceedings in the house of commons are very dull, insipid affairs, says the London Truth, in comparison with those constantly enacted in the legislative assembly of New South Wales. In a recent issue of a Sydney paper there is a report of a debate in which the premier (Sir George Dibbs) twice interrupted a member with the remark that he was "a liar." Sir George was accused of a disgraceful act of nepotism in giving an appointment to his nephew. His polite contradiction was: "You are a bigger liar than the man who told you," and it was only after being pressed by the chairman that he withdrew it. The postmaster general (Mr. Kidd) was charged with conferring his office worth £250 a year on his partner in business. He did not deny the soft impeachment, but told the member who raised the matter that if he "were half as honest" as the partner in question "it would be a good job." Called upon to withdraw, Mr. Kidd said: "I admit that he is half as honest."

Men in 4000 A. D.

A French statistician, who has been studying the military and other records, has found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was five feet nine inches; that in 1790 it was five feet six inches; in 1820 it was five feet five inches and a fraction. At the present time it is five feet three and three-fourths inches. It is easy to deduce from these figures a rate of regular and gradual decline in human stature. The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A. D. the stature of the average man will be reduced to fifteen inches.

Order of the Garter.

The insignia of the Order of the Garter are: A gold medallion of St. George and the dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the garter itself, of dark blue velvet; a blue velvet mantle, lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the center encircled by the garter.

A Joke on Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria is very fond of classical music. She is among the patrons of the arts, and Mendelssohn was once her instructor. The satirical nature of her taste gives point to a joke which occurred at her expense the other day. A band was playing for the public at Osborne, and one of the pieces so delighted Queen Victoria that she had an attendant ascertain what it was. He returned blushing, but said to obey the royal mandate, and informed her majesty that the selection was entitled: "Come Where the Boose Is Cheaper."

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JULY 29, 1893.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

E. H. Langley, of San Francisco, and formerly a well-known Bodieite, arrived on Monday evening and went to Bodie next day.

Superintendent R. T. Pierce, J. P. Hammond and J. Mattly were over from Lundy on Wednesday.

Mrs. O. Butler, who formerly taught at Bridgeport school, and one of the best teachers this town has had, has been engaged to teach near her home in Sonoma county.

Mr. Brown and family, of San Bernardino, arrived on Tuesday, en route to Yosemite, but finding there was no wagon road over the mountains, they started for Lake Tahoe via the Antelope and Placerville roads.

John Lothrop, an attorney of Dayton, Nev., and H. M. Schooley, of South Valley, arrived on Tuesday, en route to Bodie. Mr. Wm. Riekey is here, spending a few days.

R. G. Montrose came over from Lundy yesterday and will return to-day.

CORPORATIONS.—Our Mono contemporaries are a little off in the matter of a business man advertising in order to have standing in Court, who conducts the business. John Smith, of Smith & Jones, are not required to advertise, for debtors and creditors know who the partners are; but John Smith & Co., or Smith, Jones & Co., are required to publish the full name and residence of each partner. Smith and Jones, of Smith, Jones & Co., may have only a small interest, but John Johnson, the "Co." may have nine tenths interest. John Smith & Co. may be John Smith, the Co. being a myth. Neglecting to advertise, have a standing in Court—either as plaintiff or defendant.

CAMPING PARTY.—On Thursday a camping party arrived from Hawthorne, remained here a few hours, and continued on to Hawthorne's, and will be at Fales' to-day. On Monday they go to Leavitt's, and camp for about two weeks. The party comprises Messrs. E. Johnson, Alvy Miller, D. J. and W. H. Douglas; Misses Ida Johnson, O. O. Hauger, Maud Brunet, Minnie Crutcher, Neva Miller, Blanche and Muriel Bobb, and M. Douglas; W. J. Douglas, Alvy Miller, Monroe Miller, D. J. Lothrop, Raymond Bobb and John McQuinn. This morning Mrs. Judge Virden and Miss Hauger, their guest, went to Fales' Hot Springs.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.—The Carson News of Thursday says that O. H. Sinclair and party, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, arrived in Carson on Wednesday and will proceed to Lake Tahoe to establish the boundary line between Nevada and California. We will soon learn how much territory Alpine and Mono counties will acquire from Nevada. We will probably gain from 1 1/2 to 3 miles, which will give Mono all of Kirman & Riekey's Antelope ranch, and the Frederick's, Bonch, and a portion of the Williams ranch at Sweetwater. Alpine will also gain a number of fine ranches at the head of Carson Valley.

A DINA-TEE.—This week a fruit team from Sonora had a serious mishap on the Sonora road. In trying to cross the snow belt contrary to the advice that it was dangerous until the road was opened. The Kingbolt broke, and the wagon, with the driver, rolled off the grade into the river demolishing the wagon. The horses with the front wheels remaining on the grade. The driver was not hurt, and when he satisfied himself as to "where he was at," he took the back track to Sonora, minus wagon and contents—worn windfalls, and exorbitant priced fruits.

NEW COMPANY.—A certificate of incorporation of the Lundy Lake Mill & Mining Co., has been filed in the County Clerk's office, San Francisco. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, with the following Directors: W. H. Metcalf, J. G. Rogers, W. A. Seales, A. E. Brewster and C. B. Putnam. The company is to work the Mooking Bird mine, Homer District.

GRASS.—The Oakland Graphic says that A. Rand and party left that place, on the 18th, for a six weeks' trip to the High Sierras, and that they will visit Mono county.

DEER.—Hunters will bear in mind that buck deer can be shot between September 1st and October 15th. Do as and fawns may not be killed.

A BARBAIN.—Anybody wishing to buy a new first-class sewing machine, and get a bargain at the Unsurpassed Sewing Machine Co., on cash payments, or for grain, hay or wood.

RAIN.—Bridgeport had a heavy thunder storm, on Monday, and a soaking rain, under like conditions, on Tuesday night. Although haying had commenced, not enough had been cut to cause much damage, if any.

FIRE TEAM.—Superintendent R. T. Pierce bought a span of fine horses this week of James Sinnamon, of Bridgeport.

It is said the Southern road will be open on Monday next.

TRESPASS CASES.

Trespass cases are beginning to engage the attention of our Courts. Kirman & Riekey have several in Justice Fales' Court, in Bridgeport, against sheepmen, and D. Donnelly has sued John McBride, of Benton, for \$250 for trespass, which has been postponed until August 1st. The Kirman & Riekey cases will be warmly contested by the defendants, who claim that the plaintiffs are holding thousands of acres of government lands in Mono county to which they have no legal title, and now they purpose to ascertain who the land they claim really belongs to. If these large tracts have honestly and legally come into the possession of Kirman & Riekey, their rights should be respected, but, if they have not, it should be known, that those desiring to make homes can locate. For several years there has been an antagonism between this cattle firm and sheep owners, and now it looks as though the matter is coming to a head, and it is well that it should, for then Kirman & Riekey, the sheepmen and the county will ascertain "where they are at."

LUMBER.—Teams are almost daily passing through town with lumber from Hawks & Co's mill to Bodie and Lundy, and Bridgeport is getting some, many improvements going on, and in contemplation.

A number of Indians from Sonora have come over to work in the hay fields. It is the harvest time for the Indians, who get a pretty good stake for their winter's grub and clothing.

At Waterville, Ohio, is an oil field that was abandoned thirty years ago as worthless. Recent indications induced a few farmers and oil speculators to lease all the territory possible. All at once several wells were opened, two of which are flowing 600 barrels a day and several are running 200 and 400. Oil men are flocking in by every train, and the Standard Oil Co. are taking up everything in sight. The little town of 500 to-day looks like a city. Hundreds are arriving daily, and are living in tents, board shanties and anything that shelters.

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR.—We are in receipt of Part I of this splendid publication, by Herbert H. Bancroft; published by The Bancroft Company, Chicago, and San Francisco, at \$1 per part, to be completed in 25 parts. It will be a complete and perfect reproduction, in print and picture, of the World's Exposition. When completed, it will be a book of 1000 imperial folio pages, 12x16 inches, with 3000 illustrations of the highest order. We can not too highly commend this work.

An important change has been made by the Treasury Department in the classification of wool that will lower the duty on some grades nearly 100 per cent. Hereafter the material known as 149 and 150 flammation skin wool and 179 kassapatcha skin wool, second quality of the first or highest class, will be known as 396 and 397 service skin wool, second quality of the third class. This is an entering wedge for free wool by out-and-out Free Trader Carlisle.

The Greenback Alliance, of North and South Dakota and Minnesota will hold a meeting to reduce harvest wages one-half of that of last year—at \$1 20 and \$1 50 a day, and perhaps less, as it is a combine. Wheat is worth 50 cents per bushel. Last year the price from 75 cents to \$1. And the pure and honest Alliance Party has combined with the Greenbackers to reduce wages.

THE LIFE OF BLAINE.—Under "New To Day," will be found the advertisement of The Henry Bill Pub. Co., Norwich, Conn., publishers of the "Biography of James G. Blaine, by Gail Hamilton, the literary executor of Blaine. This is the only authorized edition, it receiving the sanction of Mrs. Blaine.

The Union Stock Yards at Roden, Contra Costa county, have been attached. It is evident that meat packing on a large scale is not a profitable enterprise in this State. The Yards cost \$1,000,000.

On the night of the 21st two tons of giant powder exploded and set fire to the town of Murphys, Calaveras county. Several buildings were destroyed.

Hung. Pat. Reddy and W. Woodburn are to defend Chris. Evans, who will soon be tried in Fresno.

Mrs. Judge Terry is fast losing her mind and is becoming more of an idiot than a mad person.

The Provisional Government of Hawaii will submit a new treaty of annexation, already prepared, to our Government.

The cruiser Yorktown is on her way to the Pacific coast.

DECIDEDLY SHAKY.

A trembling hand, an uncertain step, dizziness, induced by restless shifting from one place or position to another, usually mental annoyance at unexpected noises, are among the indications of extreme nervousness. These seem trifling, but the health of men and women in this condition is "decidedly shaky." It is a dangerous condition, by which the system is overgrown disastrously by causes which the victim might defy. To fortify the nervous system, general vigor must, through the medium of reinforced digestion, and a renewal of an impaired power of sleeping at night, be related to a beautiful standard. A guarantee of this is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which restores digestion, bile secretion and the habit of body on a permanently regular basis, thus re-asserting that bodily equilibrium, which is so low as to be a grain of strength and nerve tranquility. It cures constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all the nervous disorders of the stomach and bowels, and is a preventive of their attack or subsequent return of malarial disorders, this medicine is without a peer. Thrice daily take a wineglassful.

POLITICAL SQUIRE.

The Change has Come.
"The country demands a change," so it was said.
Grover Cleveland was elected President of the United States.

Gold has gone out of the country and the reserve has been cut into.
Mill and manufacturing are closing up because of the uncertainty over the tariff.
Banks are failing, right and left. A "run" begins on the slightest provocation. Confidence is destroyed.

President Cleveland pulled down the American flag in Honolulu and went fishing.

The country has got its change. How does it like it?—Philadelphia Inquirer.
Tom Johnson declares that the fact that 13,000 mill operatives are out of work in Cleveland, Ohio, is "a very serious matter." It is, and especially for the Democratic party. N. Y. Press.

The charge d'affairs of the Provisional Government of Hawaii has information that the annexation sentiment on the island is growing. So much for Blount's spite against the Stars and Stripes.—Chicago Tribune.

Last year the Democratic orators had a great deal to say about taxed dinner pails. This year it is a case of empty dinner pails.—N. Y. Press.

"The hard times are due to mistrust," says the Democratic chorus. What causes the distrust?—Iowa State Register.

Bank smashing is simply a preliminary adjunct of tariff smashing. Mill smashing is next in order.—N. Y. Press.

In the near future the people of the United States will all see the folly and unwisdom of the Administration in its treatment of the Hawaiian question. Uncle Sam, if he runs a pavy and his commerce, will before ten years be willing to give many millions for what has been offered as a free gift.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The pensions go on dropping as fast as Secretary Hoke Smith can discover pretext for branding Union soldiers as pilferers from the government which they risked their lives to preserve.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Minister Blount is coming home to run for Governor of Georgia on the record of being the only man who has hauled down the Amer can flag since the Rebellion.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Not less than 500,000 workmen are out of a job, waiting for tariff tinkers and tariff smashers to show their hands.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Bit of History.

Noticing the protection of American inventions by the United States, the London Practical Engineer says:

"Congress voted sums to assist inventions, and at Washington a fine museum was erected, containing models and records of considerable public interest. When General Rose took Washington, in 1812, and burnt the Capitol, it was proposed to treat the Patent Museum after the same fashion. A loaded cannon was trained upon it, when its Director, Doctor Thornton, put himself before the gun, and in a frenzy of excitement exclaimed: 'Are you Englishmen, or only Goths and Vandals? This is the Patent Office, the depository of the ingenuity and inventiveness of the American nation, in which the whole world is interested. Would you destroy it? If so, fire away, and let the charge go through my body.' The effect is said to have been magical upon the soldiers, and to have saved the Patent Office from destruction."

Whisky will take out every kind of fruit stain. A child's dress will look utterly ruined by the dark berry stains on it, but if whisky is poured on the discolored places before sending it to the wash, it will come out as good as new.

The footsore wanderer will find solace in a foot bath of hot steam water every night before going to bed. With the best of care the feet are apt to be troublesome in the warm months, and this simple treatment will then be found the most efficacious.

The gambling fraternity has been routed out of Sacramento by its fearless Sheriff, and gone across the river to Washington, where they will open up, and entice the gullible Sacramentoans to visit their new abode.

The manufacture of the new army rifle, Kragerogens, is being pushed vigorously. It is believed the first lot will be ready for delivery and issued to the service about September 1st.

A retired engineer suggests in the Scientific American that steam jets, with elastic pipes, be attached to each side of locomotives, to scald train robbers.

The Modern Mercury says that bears are very plentiful in the mountains. They are the brown and cinnamon, and are getting away with lots of hogs.

The Supervisors of Humboldt county have passed an ordinance which prohibits the drinking of liquors on the premises of those selling them.

The highbinders, driven from San Francisco and Sacramento, are flocking to Fresno, which they probably consider the criminal's Paradise.

The Southern Pacific is preparing to build a new and fine bridge over the Sacramento between Sacramento and Washington.

Vice President Stevenson had a fine time in California and went home via Oregon.



A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 109 Wall St., N. Y.

NATURE'S CURIOSITIES.

A FARMER in Lamar, Mo., has a beard seven feet long.

THE Greenland whale has a heart a yard in diameter.

EYELESS fish are numerous in a subterranean lake at Ashland, Mich.

SUGAR beets weighing sixteen pounds each have been grown in Floyd county, Ga.

A CALF with a wing growing from its shoulder blade may be seen on the farm of A. M. Chisholm, near Hecla, S. D.

A CURIOUS animal captured on the African coast in 1854 was called the "talking fish," though it was really a species of seal. Among other innumerable tricks it was taught to articulate the words "mamma," "papa" and "John."

THE sea horse is built upon a peculiar plan. It has the head of a horse, the wing of a bird and the tail of a snake. In swimming it assumes a vertical position and when wishing to rest it attaches itself to a convenient stalk of seaweed by means of its tail.

A MISSOURI paper prints, unfortunately without specifications, drawings and affidavits, the following interesting but incomplete story: "In sinking a mineral shaft in Newton county recently a cavity was opened at a depth of fifty-three feet, in which many snakes were found."

NEWSPAPER CURRENCY.

Forty years ago the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City was begun. It has cost \$5,500,000.

In New York the average number of persons to a dwelling is eighteen and a half.

A NEWLY married couple in France was forced to spend their honeymoon in a cholera hospital, as suspects.

SINCE 1840, thirty-seven vessels, of which a part of the name was the "City of," have been wrecked or lost.

A SOCIETY at Eastman, Ga., is called "The Society of Amalgamated Prevailers." The word "Ananias" is engraved on the badge of honor.

THE Red Horse tavern in Sudbury, Mass., famous as the "Wayside Inn" of Longfellow's verse, has been purchased by an ex-alderman of Boston.

A CHURCH bell at Tina, Mo., weighs eight hundred and seventy pounds, and is so loud in tone that it can be distinctly heard at a distance of ten miles.

THERE will be no continuance of ill-will between two gentlemen who recently fought a duel at Catlettsburg, Ky. Both were excellent marksmen, and both dropped dead after the first exchange of shots.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE.

Mrs. DE WITT TALMAGE makes her husband's pastoral and social engagements, and all his lecturing interests are in her hands.

JOHN H. FLAGLER, the Standard oil magnate, was fined one hundred dollars the other day by Judge Beach, of the New York supreme court, for failing to answer a subpoena for jury duty.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has fifty feet of ground on each side of his handsome residence in New York, and this is flooded with water in winter and serves as a skating park for his family and their friends.

PROF. E. E. BARNARD, of the Lick observatory, often devotes twenty hours out of the twenty-four to work at the telescope and in the computing room during clear weather. When it is rainy or cloudy of course he is not subject to the same temptation.

WORK AND WAGES.

THE city of Seattle, Wash., will furnish the necessary tools to idle men who wish work and will pay them fairly for all work done for the city.

MORE than a fourth of the gold and more than a third of the silver produced throughout the world in the year 1891 was mined in the United States.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, chief of the United States bureau of statistics, reports that wages in Massachusetts average \$1.70 to \$1 paid in England, while the cost of the same mode of living is \$1.17 here to \$1 in England.

THE Belgian officials in the Congo country are arranging to import Chinese coolies to do the work of common laborers. The English, who have tried the experiment of mixing Chinamen and negroes, wish the Belgians success, but they predict that the effort will be a failure.

TAX NOTES.

GREAT BRITAIN derives a revenue of \$1,800,000 yearly from the sale of revenue stamps that must be put upon all packages of patent medicines.

THE Russian government will shortly impose a special duty upon foreign goods conveyed from one Russian port to another in foreign vessels.

A LAW has been passed in the British colony of Victoria imposing a five per cent. duty on the income derived from property in the colony by persons not resident in the colony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candles and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and

Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

A HOTEL INCIDENT.

The Traveler Who Was Mistaken for a Dead Man.

"The most singular thing that ever happened to me at a hotel," said the traveling member of the club, according to the Detroit Free Press, "was this: I was stopping over night at a large hotel in Chicago, and retiring late I left word to be called in the morning. I intended getting up in time for a late breakfast.

"I was awakened by a knocking at the door of the room next to mine, mysterious whisperings and orders given in a suppressed voice. I lay still, wondering what time it was, and whether I should get up or not, when there came a loud racket against my door, and a sound of the transom moving. I sat up—my bed being close by the door—in time to see a small boy backing in over the transom. Hanging full length, he held by his hands and then dropped to the floor. As he gained his feet he turned toward the bed, and seeing me sitting up and looking at him, he gave a yell that made my blood chill.

"On the door, commanded a man's voice on the outside.

"He's all-ive," yelled the boy, sprawling on the floor in abject terror.

"I thought everybody was crazy as I heard the noise outside, and, unlocking my door, I asked what was the matter. The hall was full of chambermaids, bell boys and porters, all of whom took to their heels as soon as they saw me, and ran as if possessed with demons.

"The landlord and one of the clerks came up to explain matters, which they did quite smilingly. It was a slight mistake, that was all; they had mistaken my room for the one next door, where a man had killed himself, the previous night. They had looked in at his transom, and seen that he was dead, but when the boy came up with a step-ladder to climb in and unlock the door they had helped him into my room by mistake. That was all."

HE LIKED FISH.

Sam Wanted a Whale and Nothing Short of It.

A party of young men who were on a fishing excursion on the Ohio river some years ago were joined by a eccentric man, skilled as a fisherman, known in that region as "Barfooted Sam." He was a good cook, and made himself useful in so many ways that his presence, though unwanted, was tolerated by the amateur sportsmen.

One morning two members of the party returned to camp with their appetites well sharpened for breakfast, and were greeted enthusiastically by a third man, who said: "You just come along and see the finest baked perch you ever laid eyes on."

They hurried to the table, but saw only a rick of bones, from which every fiber of meat had been taken. Sam was nowhere to be seen. When he returned no comments were made upon the circumstance; but in the afternoon, when the company were lounging on the bank, Sam drawled out:

"I'd like to have all the fish I could eat, just once. I ain't had a mess since Pete Follet ketches that big catfish, three years back."

"Sam," remarked one of the group, dryly, "I thought you had quite a fair mess this morning. That perch weighed about ten pounds, I've been informed."

"Oh, yes," replied Sam, with no sign of embarrassment in his placid countenance, "I ate that but what I mean is a reel, reg'lar mess!"

The company pondered on this remarkable statement in absolute silence for some moments, until at last the man who had caught the perch ejaculated: "Well, I smelt it and nothing more was said."

COMPETITION AVOIDED.

Shops in France Not Allowed to Crowd Each Other.

In France two shops selling the same thing are not allowed to exist within a certain area. In provisions this absence of competition materially increases the price, but, says a woman who has large experience in housekeeping in France, your taxes are less, and you have in return clean streets, good gas, constant water supply and perfect sewerage. In addition, by virtue of state supervision, you never receive short weight or inferior goods. There is no quantity so small that the grocer will not sell it. And in doing this and in delivering it he is, as scrupulously polite and careful as in buying larger amounts. The butcher is the cook's friend and will trim the meat and take out the bones with loving care. Meat is dear. Good beefsteak costs from thirty-seven cents to fifty cents a pound. Fish is very expensive, but poultry is reasonable and good and comparatively cheap. A good deal of cooking in small households is done with gas, and gas stoves are loaned by the gas companies for this purpose. Sugar, matches and all imported articles are dear, owing to the high tariff. The lowest price for servants is ten dollars a month. Charwomen ask six cents by the hour. Englishwomen say that life on the continent is much more agreeable for Americans than for themselves, owing to the fact that in each consular town the consul and his family make a nucleus for a colony, which soon gathers about them.

Glass Eyes Worn Secretly.

A New York optician, was relating to a party of friends the other day some of the peculiar features of his trade. "You would be surprised," he said, "at the large number of locomotive engineers and firemen who have glass eyes. Of course, an engineer could not hold a place on a railroad an hour if the fact that he had a glass eye was known to his superior officers. Consequently men in that line of business exercise the utmost secrecy with regard to their infirmity. When they come into my store to buy a new glass eye or have some flaw in their old one attended to they beg the privilege of transacting their business in my private office, and they usually slip in and out of the store when no other customer is around."

TURNED GRAY IN A NIGHT.

How a German's Hair Was Bleached by the Horror of Delirium.

Though it has long been a popular belief that the hair may be suddenly turned white under the influence of some very powerful emotion, such as grief or terror and though numerous stories about it are related in popular literature and folk tales, yet some physiologists are doubtful of such a sudden change ever taking place, and well authenticated instances of its actual occurrence are very rare. The case of Ovide Musin, the violinist, whose hair and beard were completely bleached as the result of a railroad wreck, is much better vouched for than most stories of the kind, though there are a few that seem to answer the requirements of the most exacting scientists. One of these quoted by the New York Advertiser is mentioned in Dr. Virchow's "Archives for April, 1896," by Dr. Landolt, as occurring under the observation of himself and Dr. Lohmer. In this case the bleaching of the hair occurred in a hospital in a single night while the patient was under the daily observation of the visiting physicians, and it would seem to prove beyond a doubt not only that actual grief or terror may produce this peculiar result, but that the simulated horrors of delirium may have the same effect. The patient, a composer thirty-four years of age, with light hair and blue eyes, was admitted into the hospital July 9, 1895, suffering from an acute attack of delirium tremens. A marked peculiarity in the disease was excessive terror whenever anyone approached the patient. He slept for twelve hours on the night of the 11th of July after having taken thirty drops of laudanum. Up to this time nothing unusual had been observed regarding the hair. On the morning of July 12 it was evident to the medical attendants and to all who saw the patient that the hair of the head and beard had become gray. The patient himself remarked the change with intense astonishment. The hair remained gray as long as the patient was under observation, to September 17.

FIRE-DOCTORS OF FEZ.

How Moorish Quacks Treat Rheumatic Patients.

In Fez there are fire-doctors who sit in the more frequented streets, waiting for rheumatic patients. Each doctor, says an exchange, has a little furnace, a pair of bellows and a number of curiously-shaped iron rods before him. When not operating he solemnly and incessantly reads a book of one sentence.

"There is no God, but God, and Mohammed is his prophet."

When a patient appears the doctor lays down his book, blows up his fire with his bellows and sticks into the coals several of the rods, which are about two feet long and have queer knobs and hooks on their heated ends. While waiting for these to get hot he constantly repeats his one sentence. When all is ready the patient pays his fee, lies down on his face, and draws his glowing up on his back. "In the name of God," says the fire-doctor, and passes a red-hot rod with great deliberation over various parts of the back. It makes a "sizzling" noise, and a smell of burnt flesh fills the air. Meantime a crowd of men have collected to witness the operation. They incessantly pass their fingers through their beards and praise God and Mohammed. Frequently the patient after one operation lies still for awhile, perhaps waiting for another twinge of the disease. If it comes he perceives that he is not quite cured and demands another installment of the treatment, for which he pays another fee.

INGENIOUS SMUGGLERS.

The Post Office as an Instrument for Their Illegal Traffic.

The post office inspectors keep a sharp lookout for smuggling through the mails, says a Washington letter to the Boston Transcript. About 750 sealed packages are seized annually in the New York post office. In an average year 25,000 unsealed parcels are confiscated at the same office and released on the payment of fines which are equivalent to the duties. Some very ingenious methods are employed for transmitting dutiable articles by post. Not long ago a package from Germany was found to contain a small roll of butter. A wire passed through it met with an obstruction, which proved to be a tin box filled with valuable jewelry. Probably a dozen silk handkerchiefs are found wrapped up in newspapers in every mail from China. The skill exhibited by the postal clerks in detecting such contraband inclosures is wonderful. It seems to partake of the nature of intuition. They say they do not know themselves how they do it, but that a newspaper with a silk handkerchief in it has a sort of guilty feeling when manipulated. Silk stockings are mailed from France in the same manner. An odd kind of smuggling is the sending of mushrooms by mail from Italy. They are of a peculiar kind, dried, and are much relished by natives of that country in the United States. They come in small bags and are easily distinguished by smell.

An Artist's Eye.

Painters cultivate what is called the "innocence of the eye," trying to see nature simply as forms and colors, as a child sees it, without reference to what reason and experience may teach them. No two of them see exactly the same way. One painter in New York says that he is astonished to find how gray everything is—even sky and foliage. Another finds the streets full of reds and purples. A younger artist says: "When I began to paint everything seemed to me dark. The longer I look at nature the more light I find in it. My great trouble now is to get my pictures as light as nature seems to my eye. I find more yellow in the landscape than I used to. But, after all, these things are subjective, and a man paints what is inside of his head, not what he sees outside of it."

GATHERED ABROAD.

No HEARSHES are used in the City of Mexico. The coffins and mourners are borne to the cemeteries in horsecars.

Among other houses destroyed by the recent landslide at Sandgate, England, was one in which John B. Gough was born.

The hat last worn by Richard Wagner, with a certificate of genuineness attached, was offered for sale in Venice. It has a sort of "Gottterdammerung" look about it.

A NEWSPAPER has just been started in London which is printed on a postal card. The first number has four illustrations, a comic tragedy, a few jokes and puzzles and some advertisements.

BARON MUNDY, of Vienna, the veteran sanitarian, has issued a strong appeal for the establishment of an international sanitary code, and suggests the summoning of an international conference to discuss and arrange such a code.

The mummies of the high priests of Ammon, now in the possession of the Egyptian government, are to be raffled off shortly. They will be divided into six lots and drawn for by the museums of London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

SPINNING wheels are not altogether things of the past. Go into Cornwall or Wales or to the Scotch Highlands and you will find plenty of cottages where the spinning wheel is as much a piece of useful household furniture as are the scrubbing brush and the kitchen broom.

CONUNDRUMS.

WHAT tree bears the most toothsome fruit? Dentistry.

WHEN do we find a grain of truth? When we cereal facts.

WHY does Cupid carry an arrow? Because it is a weapon for the beau.

WHY should consumptives avoid Java? Because it is a coffee place.

WHY do people shout when they go into caves? They are hollow places.

WHEN people are quarrelling out-of-doors what should they do? Co-in-cide.

WHAT departed statesman cannot be said to have gone to dust? Henry Clay.

WHY is a pretty girl fond of ribbons? Because she thinks the beaux be coming.

WHY should goat's milk be used in the dairy? Because the goat makes the best butter.

WHY don't foreign counts marry poor American girls? They have no principle, hence no interest, and with neither a poor girl can not bank a count.—N. Y. Independent.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The curvature of the earth is eight inches per mile.

MARS revolves around the sun at a mean distance of about 141,000,000 miles. It would take 1,300,000 earths to make a globe the size of the sun. The density of the sun is only about one-fourth that of the earth.

A BELL that could be heard 33,000 feet in water could be heard only 656 feet in the open air. Dogs barking on the earth can be heard by balloonists at a height of four miles.

DIFFERENT points upon the surface of the earth revolve with different velocities. At the poles the speed of rotation is nothing, but at the equator it is greatest, or over 1,000,000 miles per hour.

ONE healthy house-fly, in the course of the summer, lays four times, and each time about 80 eggs, making 320 for the season. It is estimated that in one season the product of a pair of flies amounts to 2,080,320 eggs.

STATISTICAL ITEMS.

LAST year 108,820 immigrants left German ports for the United States.

THREE-FIFTHS of the shoes worn in the United States are made in Massachusetts.

It is estimated that the standing pine in Ashland county, Wis., will measure about 10,000,000,000 feet.

THE total recorded immigration to this country is 16,004,003, almost as many as the whole population of Spain.

In manufacturing operations the average life of soap boilers is highest, and that of grindstone makers the lowest.

THE Irish spend \$11 per capita, the Scotch \$15.14 per capita and the English \$19.10 per capita for liquors annually. These statistics are given by Rev. Dr. Dawson Burns, of London, who is a standard authority on temperance questions.

PEOPLE OF MANY NATIONS.

PRESIDENT NUNEZ, of Colombia, has refused a pension of \$30,000 a year.

LITTLE ALFONSO, of Spain, will attain his seventh birthday in May, and then, according to court etiquette, he will have his own household.

EX-EMPEROR CARLOTTA, of Mexico, in her insanity requires a fresh pair of pearl gray, two-button kid gloves on rising every morning throughout the year.

ANNA HUDE is the first woman who has received the degree of Ph. D. in Denmark. She had already received, in 1888, a golden medal for a prize essay on a historical subject.

The price of mourning is likely to advance when the king of Morocco shuffles off this mortal coil. He has 6,000 wives, and suitable mourning attire will be in demand for the bereaved widows.

SERMONETTES.

I THINK our steps vary as much as the human fall.

A LEARNED man says in a book, otherwise beautiful with truth, that villages are family groups.

THERE are, I dare say, many lovers who would never have been drawn to each other had they met for the first time as, they say, they met the second time.

WE should be slower to think that the man at his worst is the real man, and certain that the better we are ourselves the less likely is he to be at his worst in our company.—J. M. Barrie, in Little Minister.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS

TO Eastern Cities

ARE SOLD BY THE

Southern Pacific Company.

AT

RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR TICKETS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with H. L. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders sold at lowest rates for tickets for passage from Reno and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

HIGH D. GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. & N. E. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. & N. E. SAN FRANCISCO.

\$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME AND CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrook, CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE

Leaves GENOA. (On ARRIVAL OF STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

\$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—\$5.00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE.

Carrying the Mail and Express. Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates. WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Rates of Tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team, \$1.50
Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00
Each additional pair of animals, .50
Horseman, .25
Pack animals, each, .25
Rags and sheep, each, .25
Loose stock, each, .25
Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Rates of Tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.
All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credits will be given.

Buggy team, \$1.50
Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00
Each additional pair of animals, .50
Horseman, .25
Pack animals, each, .25
Rags and sheep, each, .25
Loose stock, each, .25
Empty teams, half-price.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the

Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF

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LOWEST RATES.